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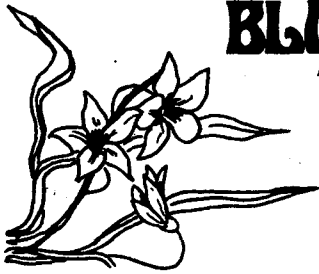
## THE POLITICS OF ROCK

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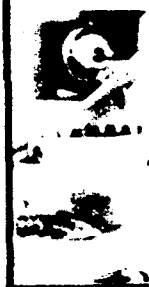
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# APPLE PIE

## An American Report

**Notes From the Real World**

FORBES MAGAZINE says there is a difference between the human way of thinking and computer thinking.

The magazine says that a number of people were asked which kind of watch they'd prefer to keep — one that will not run at all, or another that loses seven seconds each day. The humans, naturally, chose the watch that ran.

A computer, however — which was asked the same question — chose the timepiece that had stopped completely. The reason? The computer figured out that the stopped watch would show the correct time twice each day; but the one that lost seven seconds each day would only be correct about once every 2000 years.

A POSTAL task force is seriously suggesting that zip codes be lengthened to nine digits.

Assistant Postmaster General James Jellison explains that nine digits would be more "efficient" than five, because the nine-digit numbers would be able to pinpoint an address down to a city block or a country lane.

Says Jellison: "It would be the same digits you have, plus an addition of four digits."

THE PUBLICATION Computerworld reports that a new nationwide computerized credit system is being

established by landlords to keep tabs on people who rent.

The organization is called the "Renters' Reference of America, Incorporated." It reportedly uses a minicomputer to compile the "habits and patterns of behavior" of tenants. These "habits" include whether the renter is noisy, has pets, pays her or his rent on time, has children and does excessive amounts of damage to the apartments he or she has rented.

**Show Business**

PUNK ROCK may be getting publicity these days, but it's bombing as far as record sales are concerned.

A survey by the Los Angeles Times has found that so-called "Teen Rock" — described as being "inoffensive . . . to the point of being innocuous" — is completely outselling "punk rock, which attempts to be offensive."

"Teen Rock" boasts such names as Shaun Cassidy, Donny and Marie Osmond, Leif Garrett and Pat Boone's daughter, Debby Boone. According to The Times, Cassidy alone has already sold more albums and singles than all punk rock groups combined.

Pacific News Service reports that a series of photographs, purportedly showing grisly tortures

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and executions in Cambodia, are being widely circulated by the American mass media even though these photographs are probably fakes.

The questionable photos have appeared most recently in Time magazine, The Washington Post and on the January 23rd cover of Newsweek magazine's international edition.

Most of them show soldiers dressed in Khmer Rouge clothing brutally beating or even killing persons dressed as peasants. The captions circulated with them tell of alleged atrocities and mass executions inside Cambodia.

Pacific News, however, says that evidence and accounts from eyewitnesses to the photo sessions indicate that they were staged in Thailand as a ploy to discredit the Cambodian government.

Pacific News quotes one US State Department official as stating he is "appalled" and "shocked" to see the photos popping up as genuine in the US media two years after they were generally discredited by experts.

Several editors who have published the pictures told PNS that since there's no way to absolutely prove the photos are fakes, they decided to go ahead and publish them.

## Mind & Body

DOCTOR U.D. REGISTER, Chairman of the Nutrition Department of Loma Linda University, has studied the health of more than 24,000 non-meat-eaters.

Doctor Register found that women who are vegetarians are much less likely to contract breast cancer than are their meat-eating counterparts.

During an eight-year period, Register found that deaths from breast cancer in California were 28 percent less for vegetarians than for other women in the state who ate a traditional western diet.

A RESEARCH TEAM from the University of Florida College of Medicine reports that Vitamin C increases the body's resistance to infections.

The study, conducted by Dr. Richard Panush, found that ascorbic acid transformed the small white blood cells in the body into larger cells capable of reproducing themselves and increasing resistance against infections.

THE NATIONAL Cancer Institute is now focusing its attention on

Vitamin C as a possible cause of cancer.

Columnist Jack Anderson says the institute is planning to spend \$300,000 on long-term animal studies to test vitamin C. What is curious about all this, Anderson reports, is that the institute apparently has no evidence to indicate that vitamin C is harmful or might cause cancer.

In fact, says the columnist, there is evidence to suggest that Vitamin C in tablets, orange juice and other foods may help to prevent cancer.

Anderson reports that Nobel Laureate Doctor Linus Pauling has asked the institute five times for a mere \$50,000 to test his theory that Vitamin C might be an anti-cancer agent. In 1975, Anderson says, Pauling's grant proposal was finally approved, but it was assigned such a low priority that it never received funding.

THE validity of "biorhythms" has been tested by a medical team at Johns Hopkins University. It failed that test.

Doctors at the university's school of medicine report they gathered data from 205 carefully investigated highway crashes in which a specific driver was "clearly at fault."

They say they assumed that if biorythm theories are correct, a more than chance number of those accidents should have occurred on the driver's so-called "critical" or "minus days."

The researchers, writing in the Archives of General Psychiatry, report they found no connection at all between the timing of the accidents and the biorhythm cycle of the drivers in question.

A FIVE-YEAR-LONG British study has found that people living near freeways take many more tranquilizers and other pills than those residing in quiet country areas.

The survey of 1500 villagers living near a busy highway discovered that they took three times as many tranquilizers and anti-depressants, and four times as many sleeping pills as did their more isolated neighbors.

Moreover, the researchers found that when the major highway was rerouted away from the village, the consumption of drugs was cut by more than half.

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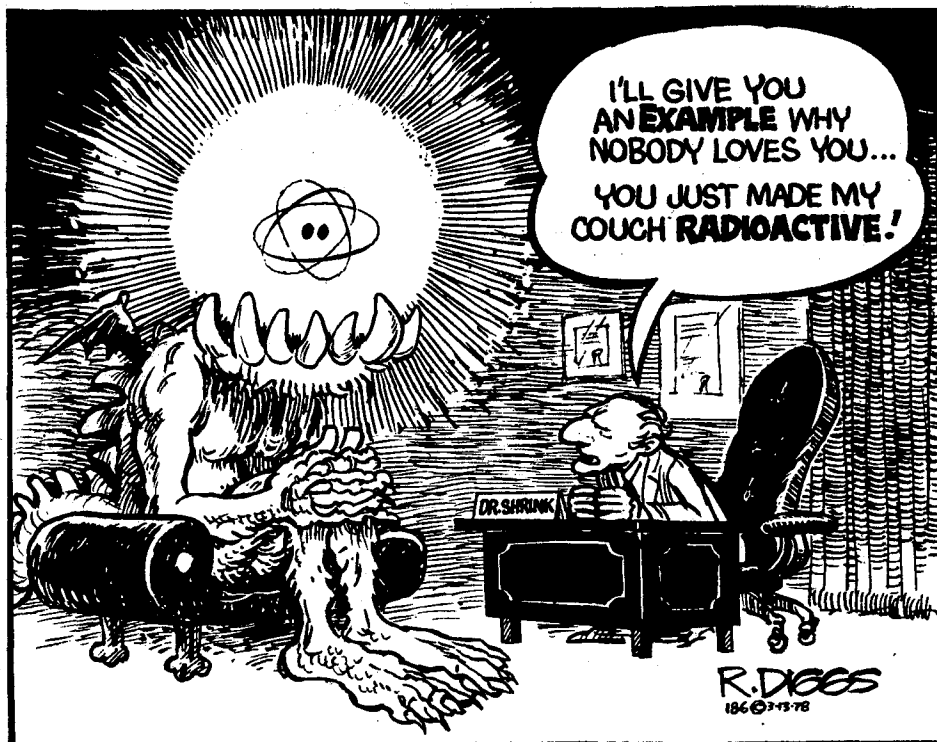
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has told a Senate committee that there is no such thing as a "safe" level of radiation exposure.

Doctor Karl Morgan, who for 29 years was a senior health advisor to the federal government, says there is a "preponderance of evidence" that even the most minute doses of low-level radiation - no matter how small - can cause leukemia and other fatal forms of cancers in humans.

Morgan told the House subcommittee on Health and Environment that the government should immediately reduce the amount of radiation nuclear workers are exposed to.

## Ecoclips

RESEARCHERS surveying a Swiss mountain town from 1958 to 1970 found a strong correlation between cancer developed among the residents and the proximity of their homes to a well-traveled highway.

Swiss scientists report finding the cancer mortality was as much as nine times higher among those living near the highway, regardless of age, sex, occupation or smoking habits.

Soil samples taken along the highway - both in and out of town - turned up significantly higher levels of a hydrocarbon called P-A-H. P-A-H is in a class of known cancer-causing compounds produced by automobile combustion.

Soot samples from an automobile exhaust pipe also turned up high levels of P-A-H.

The Swiss study concluded that there was a "powerful argument that car exhaust" may be causing high cancer rates for people who live on or near well-traveled roads.

THE government is out with its own official ranking of the top 10 cancer-causing chemicals.

A study funded by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health - NIOSH - has identified chemicals and other materials in the workplace which are believed to be causing the greatest amount of cancer.

The number one cancer-causer in America today is asbestos. Finishing behind were formaldehyde, Benzene, lead, kerosene, nickel, chromium, coal

tar, pitch volatiles; carbon tetrachloride; and sulfuric acid.

The researchers also identified the most cancer-prone industries as being the makers of scientific instruments; the producers of fabricated metal products and electric equipment manufacturers.

## The Other Government

MARK LANE, the attorney for convicted assassin James Earl Ray has charged that the House Select Committee on Assassinations has been "captured" by agents of the FBI and CIA.

Lane says he has learned from present and former investigators hired by that committee that a number of top staff members have been forced to resign allegedly after they began pursuing important new leads in the assassinations of President Kennedy and Martin Luther King.

Lane states that at least five top staffers, including the chief investigators for both the King and JFK subcommittees have been replaced.

Said Lane: "The committee through an independent staff had uncovered extremely important and decisive evidence in each case. It had conducted sophisticated tests. . . (which) destroyed the official version of the two assassinations."

Lane alleged that one new ballistics test on the bullet recovered in the King assassination case was - in his words - "enough to win a new trial for James Earl Ray."

The attorney also charged that the current chief counsel of the Assassination Committee, Robert Blakey, maintains a secret close working relationship with top officials of the FBI and the CIA.

BOSTON'S Real Paper, in a copyrighted story, reports that new evidence is surfacing which suggests that undercover New York police agents and federal police agencies may have played an instrumental role in the 1965 assassination of black leader Malcolm X.

Malcolm X was gunned down on a New York stage as he was delivering a speech on February 12, 1965.



Three men, said to be of a rival Muslim faction, were arrested and later convicted of the Malcolm X murder.

Attorney William Kunstler recently entered the 13-year-old case after one of the three convicted men - a suspect arrested at the murder scene - signed an affidavit saying that the two others who were convicted along with him had been framed. In his affidavit, convicted murderer Thomas Hagan says that his two co-defendants are innocent, and he names four other men he claims helped him carry out the assassination.

The Real Paper quotes from both eyewitness and press reports about a second suspect other than Hagan who was also arrested at the scene, but who mysteriously vanished shortly thereafter. The unidentified individual was grabbed by Malcolm X supporters, rescued from the crowd by policeman Thomas Hoy, and taken to a nearby precinct station. According to The Real Paper, neither Patrolman Hoy nor anyone else was ever able to learn what happened to this other suspect.

The Real Paper says that not only did an apparent suspect vanish in police custody, but that the murder weapons introduced at the trial were found shortly after the killing in the apartment of an alleged FBI informant identified only as "Timberlake."

According to Malcolm X's closest associates, the speech he was about to deliver when he was murdered was to blame US federal police agencies for plotting against his life.

## Intergalactic Flashes

AN ATTORNEY who is suing the government to obtain classified files on UFO's is charging that the CIA is covering up its own knowledge of "flying saucers," partly in order to prevent mass panic.

New York lawyer Peter Gersten has initiated a Freedom of Information Act suit against the CIA after several of his clients were informed that some UFO data is being withheld by the CIA for "national security" reasons.

Gersten says that one internal agency memo he has obtained, dating from 1952, summarized a then-secret plan to further investigate "flying saucers." That memo states - in its words - "It is strongly urged, however, that no indication of CIA interest or concern reach the press or public in view of the probably alarmist tendencies" of the populace.

Gersten contends that the CIA has followed this policy up to the present day. He says he believes the agency has positively determined that UFOs are "extra-terrestrial visitors."

A LEADING British astronomer suggests that the evolution of all animals and plants on the earth is being triggered onward by viruses and bacteria being rained on us from outer space.

Sir Fred Hoyle says the chemical structure of life on earth indicates that life did not originate on this planet - but that it was

probably carried here by comets from deep space.

According to Hoyle, life-bearing comets approached the sun and released their freeze-dried cells "like a scattering of seeds" to drift down on the earth's surface.

The scientist contends that periodic viruses are rained on us in similar fashion from space, triggering flu epidemics and plagues. In addition, he says, these virus attacks seem to be manipulating the DNA molecules in our genes, causing mutations and evolution to occur.

## Women & Men

MARRIED women who work seem to be much more dissatisfied with their husbands than are wives who don't hold jobs.

Analysts with the Institute of Social Research in Ann Arbor say they conducted a series of studies to compare the attitudes of working wives with their non-working counterparts.

They report that the attitudes of the two groups were virtually identical - until it came to feelings about their husbands. According to researchers Graham Staines and Joseph Pleck - in their words - "The working wives were substantially more likely than the housewives to express the wish that they had married someone else and to report having considered divorce."

NINE hundred women who graduated from Ivy League sister colleges during the past five years have given birth to a grand total of only three children.

The 900 women were the subject of a five-year study by Katherine Eisenberger, of the American Association of School Administrators.

Eisenberger has found that only 120 of the women, who now range in ages up to 27, have married. And only three of them have become mothers.

THE Census Bureau reports that the number of children enrolled in America's kindergartens and nursery schools has increased dramatically over the last decade, despite a decline in the actual number of children under the age of five.

The report shows that the number of children aged three to five declined from 12.2 million in 1967 to 9.7 million in 1976, while the enrollment in kindergarten and nursery school increased from 3.9 million to 4.8 million.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reports that a loose confederation of highly organized and militant women's office worker groups have sprung up recently in about 20 cities.

The groups represent thousands of dissatisfied women at banks, insurance companies, law firms, publishing houses and universities who are seeking stronger enforcement of anti-discrimination laws, and the removal of petty office requirements such as making coffee or calling the boss's wife.

The newspaper reports that one Chicago group, called Or Women Employed, has won more than a million in back pay and salary awards from several large corporations. Another group in Cleveland, called Working Women, has pressured the city government to hire and promote more women and minorities.

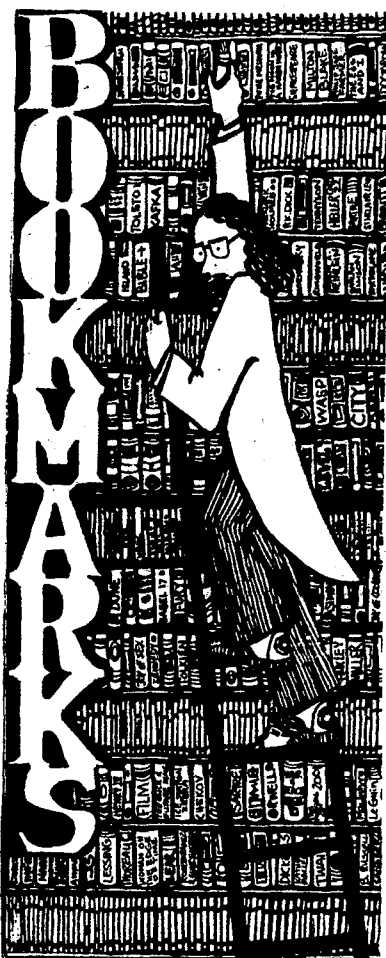
Perhaps the biggest worry to employers, however, is that the groups are now being courted by large labor unions.

In Boston, at the request of an office workers group called Nine-to-Five, the 100,000 member Service Employees International Union formed Local 925. The union so far has signed up about 175 clerks, typists and editorial assistants at one publishing company.



## THE FORTY YEAR OLD HIPPIE





## THE POLITICS OF ROCK

DAVID ARMSTRONG

IT came as a shock, the time Keith Richard discovered that his music was killing people. Not directly, you understand, but distantly, silently, through profits the Rolling Stones' record label, Decca, was pouring into radar equipment for bombers during the Vietnam war. "God-damn!" Richard exploded, "you find out you've helped kill God knows how many people without even knowing it."

It's doubtful that anyone, after reading *Rock'n'Roll is Here to Pay: The History and Politics of the Music Industry*, will be easily shocked by the high-stakes machinations of the syndicates of sound. *Rock'n'Roll*, etc., co-authored by Steve Chapple, a San Francisco writer who used to promote benefit concerts in New England, and Reebee Garafalo, a musician who doubled as Dean of Students at New Hampshire's Fraconia College until the school closed its doors recently, is the first serious book-length treatment of rock as a business. It was published by Nelson Hall.

"Most other books on rock'n'roll deal only with rock music as music, as if its development was a closed aesthetic process," they write. "We believe that rock'n'roll . . . must also be understood as part of an ever-growing and highly profitable cultural industry. The hard-nosed scrabbling of the small entrepreneurs of the fifties, and the careful strategies of the monopoly corporations of the sixties, have greatly influenced the development of rock'n'roll."

With charts and graphs, Chapple and Garafalo document the dominance of rock by a few huge companies. They also detail the historic exploitation of seminal black musicians, and the cooptation and isolation of women and outspoken artists who would rock the boat with politics.

There are 5,000 singles and 4,000 albums released each year in the US and according to Chapple and Garafalo, they generate more than \$2 billion in sales. Most of that comes from rock records. "Rock music is the most dynamic mass cultural form in this country," Chapple said in a recent interview. "It's our folk music. A couple of kids can just pick up second-hand guitars and drums and start a band. It's accessible to large numbers of people."

As recently as the mid-sixties, rock was considered lowlife noise, barely worth the vinyl it was scratched on, by the industry. But with the amazing endurance of the Beatles and the flowering of the "San Francisco Sound," it became apparent that rock'n'roll was here to stay. The record companies that perceived this first prospect most.

The late sixties, Chapple and Garafalo

show, was a period of mergers and consolidation, with established industry giants snapping up successful independent labels, distributors and record stores. Today, the record and tape industry is among the most monopolistic of all American businesses. "In 1973. . . the four leading corporations made up better than half the market - 52.8 percent - and the top two alone, CBS and Warner Communications, accounted for 37.8 percent."

Concentration grew not only on the national level, but in local and regional markets, where other important aspects of the music business, like radio stations and concert promotion, fell into fewer and fewer hands. "In Boston," Chapple and Garafalo write, "the FM rock station (WBCN), ballroom (The Boston Tea Party) and underground newspaper (The Phoenix) were all first owned by the same person, a clever trial lawyer named Ray Reipen."

Chapple and Garafalo also target the rock press and its most successful vehicle, *Rolling Stone*, for criticism. They describe the role of *Stone* in drawing away important record company advertising from the then-flourishing underground press of the 1960s, as well as its proclivity for downplaying the possibilities of social change outside the traditional two-party system. (Unfortunately, the book was largely completed before the 1976 campaign, when Capricorn Records' Phil Walden and *Stone* played key roles in electing Jimmy Carter.)

As for rock critics, Chapple and Garafalo find them generally more sycophantic than critical, charging that "The system of economic dependence on industry functions, freelance assignments for liner notes and odd jobs working in publicity, and the aesthetic and critical compromises made in the actual writing about rock converge in a total system. . . On a personal level, they begin to identify with the record companies. . . rather than with the audience for rock."

Rock journalists are not alone in their isolation. With success, musicians, too, become removed from their listeners and the streetlife that otherwise served as a source of inspiration. Rich, sheltered, with other stars and industry people for company, they write songs about fame and make increasingly eccentric gestures. "Yoko Ono," says Chapple by way of illustration, "sent grapefruits to prisoners at Attica when her book *Grapefruit* was published."

Like the Decca executives who sank their profits in weaponry, rock stars invest their wealth in a variety of nonmusical ventures. Bob Dylan owns oil stock.

Neil Young has a few shopping centers. And Joni Mitchell, according to *Zodiac News*, has put royalties from her portraits of elegant masochism into - no, not a parking lot, but close - a large apartment building in downtown Los Angeles.

In spite of its many critical notes, *Rock'n'Roll is Here to Pay* resonates with evident love for the music and carries a tone of cautious optimism. The authors hold out hope, for example, that a genuine women's music will arise from independent women's cooperatives ("Chris Williamson is selling 50,000 LPs for Olivia Records in women's and political stores alone," Chapple says) and more female industry execs.

There are problems with the book. The writing is uneven - lively and anecdotal, now convoluted and dry. There are factual errors (*Zoo World* magazine, dead three years, is spoken of in the present tense) and numerous typos. And the authors, in their enthusiasm for rock, give short shrift to other musics as potential instruments of social change - especially acoustic folk, which they write off as anachronistic. Music as deep and rich as Doc Watson's is not so easily dismissed for Richard Hell and the Voidoids, however.

Taken as a whole, this is an important, effective sourcebook. It should be read by anyone who really wants to know why "the music that can set you free" is now list-priced at \$7.98.

### MUFFINOLOGY

THE NEW YORK Department of Mental Hygiene has circulated a three page illustrated memo instructing its employees on the state approved way to split an English muffin in half.

The memo states: "Since the type of cut (fork-pried vs. knife-sliced) significantly affects the flavor and the texture of the toasted product, we recommend the fork cut." The memo alleges that the "fork-pried" "provides the peaks and valley symmetry necessary for maximum flavor and texture. It then tells state muffin preparers to "insert the splitter into the side of the muffin so that the second cut is perpendicular to the first cut."



# city comment

## DESPITE IT ALL, BARRY'S THE BEST

SAM SMITH



Marion strikes a properly mayoral pose outside city hall. (Leonard Cohen photo. All rights reserved)

IT MAY HELP IF, before turning to the DC mayor's race, we consider for a moment the Eurocommunists, those villains of the op-ed soaps, and in particular the Italian communist party.

Last month Giulio Andreotti formed a Christian Democratic government supported by a majority in parliament that included the Communists, the second largest party in Italy. A March 12 AP dispatch explained the deal:

"Under a five-party agreement. . . the Communists will be members of the governing majority in parliament and will have a voice in policy making, but they will not hold any cabinet posts. . .

"Communist Party official Giorgio Napolitano said last week the new arrangement gives the Communists the right to 'verify day by day' the government's performance."

What is striking about this intelligence is that these Italian ideologues, reputedly bent with single-minded determination on the destruction of western culture as we know and love it, made a political deal with the Christian Democrats that — if transferred to the context of DC — would have outraged the stalwarts of the Statehood Party, infuriated seventy percent of the town's cab drivers, and convinced your average Cleveland Park liberal that, indeed, God revealed truth more through pottery class than through politics.

For while traditional pragmatic politics may be good enough for Napolitano and company, we have moved in our few short years of semi-government beyond such a limited view. As you go around town, you will find people of all races and economic status who have transcended politics, who consider it a dirty plot in which all participants are equally culpable, and who think that, if you simply ignore it, it will reform itself or go away. As the bumper sticker says, "Don't Vote. It Only Encourages Them."

It is unfortunate that we began hav-

ing elections in earnest just as they were going out of fashion. Some of the blame must be placed on Watergate. It didn't really make us any more moral. It just turned us into a nation of political prudes. The irony is that with increasing general detachment from politics, the pressures from special interests become proportionally greater. A politician's phone line abhors a vacuum; if you're not using it someone else will.

Not that apathy isn't a basic American right and quite useful if pursued selectively. It just doesn't work as a whole way of life. If participation fails to guarantee that one's views will be heard, non-participation usually means that they won't.

And so at the risk of being thrown into the cauldron of culpability for everything that has and will go wrong with this city, I will invoke the spirit of Giorgio Napolitano and say that I would like to see Marion Barry become mayor.

Anyway.

I say "anyway" because there isn't too much bad about Barry I haven't heard and, on occasions, believed. Let's review some of the criticisms:

- Barry has sold out to the real estate interests and the Board of Trade. Certainly he has had a distressing number of casual affairs with these interests. Whatever his ambitions along these lines, they have not been adequately reciprocated. Most of the big money in this town feel like some of Barry's more liberal critics: he can't be trusted. He will receive some support from the optimists in the business community and more from those who want to cover their bets two or three ways, but the Land Lobby knows who's really sold out and it ain't Marion. They will distribute their largesse accordingly.

Marion's own response to this charge is that "I've got to both lead and represent."

"When I was at 16th & U at Pride I had a certain constituency. I didn't have

to worry about the business community. Since I've been on the council I've purposely attempted to broaden my constituency." He admits that he doesn't spend as much time with his former constituency but claims this is a function of having more interests to represent, and not because he has forsaken them.

Marion's worst dallying with the business community came when he supported the convention center. There have been others, such as the long bottling up of the speculation tax and then, when it was finally before the council, his amendment that many feel weakened the measure substantially.

On the other hand, if you compare the tax increases proposed by the mayor in fiscal 76 and 77 with those that finally emerged from Barry's revenue committee, you'll find that Walter wanted \$208 million in tax hikes with 64% of the burden falling on individual taxpayers while Barry's committee reduced that figure by more than a half with the burden split 50-50 between citizen and businesses.

Barry also pushed the ideas of a home-stead exemption and a property tax circuit breaker for the elderly, which aside from their direct benefits to those involved, created a de facto property tax rate difference between businesses and individuals. The mayor has only recently accepted the idea of an explicit differential rate.

Barry helped lead the fight against the mayor's gross receipts tax which really was a disguised sales tax.

Barry's committee repealed the 2% food and drug tax and the 5% utility sales tax.

Then there were the famous tax loopholes for professionals and lobbyists that were closed with no small amount of help from Barry.

Finally in FY 77, the mayor wanted a 17% income tax hike and Sterling and friends pushed through a 10% jump. Barry and the revenue committee, however, voted against it.



It has sometimes worked the other way. Barry's committee cut the corporate income tax, although leaving it higher than Maryland or Virginia. But, overall, the revenue committee has not only taken the individual citizen's side but has been one of the most competently staffed committees on the council. In a town where the mayor sends supplemental requests (as he did recently) that contain a typo worth \$10 million and another excess \$17 million casually dropped into the base for personnel services either by design or error, it is not always easy to keep the numbers straight. Barry's committee has forced facts to the surface and then shown the ability to do something with them once they got them.

On zoning issues, Barry, while not as aggressive in support of citizen interests as one might hope, has never shown Tucker's or Washington's predilection to wipe out a whole neighborhood to pay off a campaign debt. And Barry has been a strong ally of the neighborhood commissions.

If Barry were elected mayor, his efforts to mollify the real estate interests would, as with the convention center, continue to cause serious problems, but the past record suggests that there would still be considerable daylight between his position and that of Tucker or Washington.

● Barry has failed to take the city's side against Metro. No one on the city council was better qualified to do this than Barry. After all, his start in DC politics can be traced to an anti-fare hike bus boycott and he subsequently was frequently involved in transit controversies. But since being elected to the council he, like his colleagues, has treated Metro with benign neglect.

It is worth noting, however, that a much more serious charge can be leveled against Walter Washington, Sterling Tucker and Jerry Moore. They or their alternates were the ones who sat blandly through the meetings of the Metro board and week after week let the city's interests be eroded and the financial chaos compound itself.

I reminded Barry that I had once hassled him for being so quiet about Metro. "I can't do everything," he had said then.

His position remains unchanged. "I haven't had the time or energy. I can only do my primary responsibility." He noted that his revenue committee had the second highest number of bills referred to it of any of the standing committees.

He says that if he were mayor he'd have two or three people just working on Metro. He suspects a payroll tax would be a more equitable funding mechanism than a sales tax. But for the present, "I do not have the capacity to do more than advocate."

● Barry has not given sufficient support to public education. Again, there's an irony. There was a time when Marion was Mr. Education. Now the school board, with limited say over its funding, finds itself hostage to the budgetary politics of the District Building. Marion has carefully positioned himself in the middle. His campaign literature cites his efforts to raise the schools' budget, neglecting to note that the school board has asked for considerably more. Recently, he joined John Wilson in introducing legislation that would raise teachers salaries again. To some, now closer to the schools, it caused chagrin. For one thing, the city has not found the money to pay fully for the last pay increase. And the idea of another pay increase will not go down too well with some parents who would rather have texts and workbooks for their children first, or not see their schools closed, or reach some agreement on the length of the teacher day so they won't find their children lolling around the TV set while staff is out developing itself or writing curriculum.

Marion believes that the inflationary growth of city revenues will permit the pay raise. He insists that it is budgetarily separated in such a way that "the schools will get everything they're going to get independent of the pay raise." While this is true on paper; it may not be true politically. The problem for Barry is whether

he can convince parents that the economies they will continue to face are not somehow connected with his desire for the support of the Washington Teacher's Union.

● Barry is not the person he once was. Having known Barry since shortly after he arrived in Washington in the mid-sixties, I understand the complaint. He is slicker and less idealistic than when he was out on the streets.

Some of this is the malaise of the era. Look at Jerry Rubin, Bobby Seale, Tom Hayden or Eldridge Cleaver. In fact, of that crowd, about all you've got left is Abbie Hoffman and he's in hiding. Here, the closest you come to ideological consistency is Hilda Mason and she'll have a tough fight for re-election let alone think about running for mayor.

But it remains a problem for Barry. And he knows it. "People expect more of me than they do of other people. And when I don't do it, they are disgusted or disappointed."

I've tried to work this out. I ask myself: if you had never worked with Barry when he was in Free DC Movement and SNCC what would you think of him today? And the answer comes back: would that Tucker and Washington were as good.

● Barry is smug and manipulative. As we were talking the other day I remarked that he made arguments well even when he was wrong. He responded jokingly that he didn't know he was ever wrong.

I said that raised another problem and outlined a list of character defects people had noted which fall into the general category of deportment.

Barry admitted that some people considered him "cocky." But he noted, "I do not know of any successful elected official who does not give the impression of being secure."

Barry is cocky. At one point he said, "I have too much integrity to be influenced by anyone giving me money." It may be true, but these days politicians don't generally think people will believe things like that. There is one notable exception: Jimmy Carter won the White House with such ex cathedraisms.

And Barry can be manipulative and very political. As a result he's got people who should be out busting a gut for him who are sitting on their hands. They're mad over some incident - or a string of them - in which they feel Marion used them and then left them when the use was fulfilled. But lord knows he could walk into Fox-trappe or Pisces tomorrow night and come out with a bevy of nubile campaign activists who would have no idea of how many have preceded them in the political trenches that have been dug in the long march towards the east wing of the District Building's fifth floor.

That is, sadly, almost inevitably a part of politics. Politics, even at its best, doesn't require the elimination of personal ambition, merely a symbiotic relationship between it and the public weal. The higher the office, the greater the ambition, the more difficult the symbiosis - and the greater the casualties.

We're kidding ourselves if we think, for example, that Polly Shackleton is less political than Marion Barry. The difference stems not so much from the players but from the arena. Polly operates in a relatively homogeneous ward and she is not constantly presented with irreconcilable demands from conflicting constituencies. When she announced (unopposed so far) for re-election she managed to round up a support committee of a couple hundred citizens as easily as finding a drink on M Street. Marion faces a tough multi-candidate race with warring constituencies split by race, economics, neighborhood and other self-interest, none of which are strong enough to elect him by themselves. There is no way he can win without a coalition of constituencies that, though uncomfortable and contending, see some mutual benefit in the cause.

The question remains: is the cause

worth the effort? I think so and for several reasons:

● On most past and present issues of major importance - self-government, financing, freeways, economic development, education, neighborhood control, human rights, and housing, Barry has been substantially more progressive than either Tucker or Washington. He has faltered and failed but on a comparative basis there is simply no comparison.

While it is possible that John Ray could do better, we have at this time no evidence of it. We have only his word. And, as a general rule, unless you are totally frustrated and dissatisfied, it's better to take those whose words you know how to discount than those you don't.

● Barry is ideologically the most committed to progressive change. Now it's true that while his head is in the right place, his feet don't always take him there, but this is a far less serious deficiency than someone who doesn't even know how to think about a problem straight.

● Barry is the most intelligent of the best-known candidates (again Ray is a question mark) and has the greatest ability to analyze a problem and produce the best staff work.

● Barry is the only one of these candidates with the potential to have a national as well as local impact. This could make a significant difference in the drive towards full self-government.

● Barry is the only one of these candidates who would have a political necessity to listen to those who were pressing for change. The city's activist black and white communities simply don't have another candidate who needs them as much.

● If Barry loses, the inevitable conclusion will be that the city likes wallowing in the status quo and for the indefinite future every person trying to correct some wrong or make something better will have to do in a political context in which their vote doesn't matter much. Neither Washington nor Tucker can win on their commitment to change but, rather, on an appeal to complacency by Washington or a promise to tidy up the place a bit by Tucker. A Barry defeat will make it more difficult for everyone who would like to do more. Barry may disappoint the activists, but he won't destroy them.

I think Barry, at worst, would be a decent mayor, at best, a great one. He has the capability. It will depend on how he responds to the constituencies of his mind and of the city.

He sees his administration as being quite different than the present one in both style as well as substance. He thinks the mayor has failed to consult adequately with the city council. "He's only been in my office twice," he remarked. Barry would work, he says, with a council bloc to develop legislation rather than to issue preemptory demands from the other end of the fifth floor.

The first person he would kick out of his administration would be Lorenzo Jacobs, the city's housing administrator. He'd put a technocrat in the city administrator's job, which Walter has filled with his chief political advisor. Marion speaks well of transportation chief Doug Schneider and police chief Burtell Jefferson but won't get more specific right now.

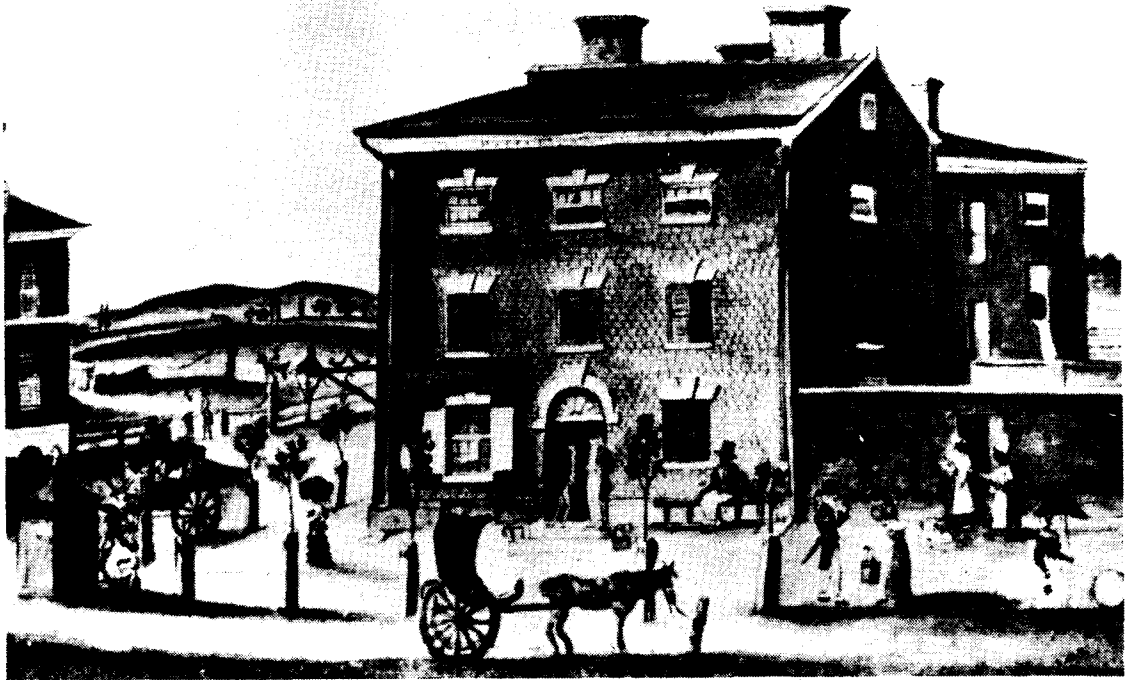
Marion claims that his administration would be more relaxed in style, more serious in its programs.

"Every Friday I might have a little thing called 'Get Down with the Mayor' at a disco or somewhere." And he describes himself as a sports enthusiast who would try to get out on a basketball court once a week.

I don't play basketball and I think disco music is dumb, but I'm going to work for Marion anyway. I've intermittently been annoyed at him over the years and expect to be so again before November. But I know he's right when he says, "People from activist backgrounds think activists will get into office and clear all the shit away. It can't happen like that."



## THE FINE ARTS BUT LOUSY HISTORY COMMISSION



The Rhodes Tavern as it looked in 1817, as seen from the F Street side.

THE Fine Arts Commission last month came to the remarkable conclusion that the city's oldest downtown commercial building wasn't worth saving.

The structure in question sits modestly on the corner of 15th & F, housing among other things one of the more eclectic newsstands in these parts. It is the old Rhodes Tavern built around 1800 and used for early city legislative committee meetings. It's not especially impressive, but then it's not especially big either and given the vast amount of the city that has already been turned over to Oliver Carr, it would seem possible to save it from him. Someday, even the developers might wish to see how it all started.

Carr has expressed a willingness to keep the tavern and/or two bank buildings in the same block if he doesn't have to pay for it. His project manager told the Fine Arts Commission that it would take about \$5 million to save the facades of the two banks but \$18 million to preserve all the buildings and compensate Carr for lost rental space. In other words, the public is being invited not only to pay for the preservation of the buildings but some of the profits Carr might have accrued if they hadn't been there. He will undoubtedly win another Washingtonian of the Year award for the idea.

The Fine Arts Commission took this all under consideration and decided that we should save the facades of the two banks — 1911 Beaux Arts — but that the tavern — 1800 indifferent — was expendable. The ruling was explained by its chairman J. Carter Brown, director of that great depository of pre-democratic art, the National Gallery.

Brown said that "to tear down the Albee and Metropolitan Bank buildings would be a crime no matter how sensitive the design of the new building" but that the Rhodes Tavern was "not significant in architectural terms." He described it as a "gaping tooth" in the design of that area.

Here is the man we trust with our most valuable works of arts deaccessioning one of our most historic local buildings because he doesn't approve of how it looks. He may not know much about history but he sure knows what he likes.

His "gaping tooth" remark recalls his earlier discovery of an "aesthetic vacuum" behind the Old Post Building. They talk like that in the art and architecture world. It's one of the few places outside of some of the less exemplary emerging nations and residual emirates where the rulers' personal whims are the prime basis of law. No matter that many Washingtonians consider gaping teeth like the Rhodes Tavern a relief from the sterile, pretentious buildings crowding in on them

from all sides as the aestheticrats cheer from the sidelines. No matter that however unimportant the Rhodes Tavern may be to the director of the National Gallery it is quite significant to the history of DC. Someone in the position of Brown can speak the most transparent nonsense and everyone will assume that he knows what he is talking about.

How, one may ask, does someone like Brown get involved in such local decisions? In part, it is a function of our colonial status; the commission is a creature of the federal government as much as the House District Committee. Brown is the current Bill Natcher of local architectural taste. The Fine Arts Commission has more limited powers in its field, to be sure, but it is also true that one of the great unmentioned barriers to full self-government is how we will rid ourselves of federal interference in local planning, especially now that the federal planners have consumed a good deal of downtown for their Pennsylvania Avenue playground. Further, the commission is a "fine arts" commission, not a historic commission, and can not be expected to understand the notion that things that are old may be worth preserving even if they are unimposing or a bit tawdry.

Finally, Brown is there because he is a natural successor in the long line

of design custodians for the capital city. From the day we imported Pierre L'Enfant, we set about the business of designing a capital that would deny in form everything we said we believed. We were a new nation so we built imitations. We were democratic so we built and continue to build fascistic behemoths. We rejected church over state so we constructed federal temples. A foreigner unversed in national politics would have no clue from the architecture and design of the federal city that we had intended to be free or to limit governmental power. Washington's federal design either lies about what we are about or we have deluded ourselves about what we are.

In such a capital, where it took nearly two hundred years for American art to be displayed in any quantity on the Mall (and then only thanks to an out-of-town classic American hustler who didn't understand the local ground rules), it is fitting that the grand design be cared for by a crypto-European aristocratic aesthete. And it is only to be expected that a building that reminds us how unpretentiously we began should give way and that the facades of two banks should remain — standing like watchdogs before yet another symbol of what the federal city is now all about — the power of the few over the many.

• NOW YOU KNOW WHO our candidate for mayor is. But what about the Post and the Star? Here's a clue. Watch who gets the most photos and the best placed stories. Sterling's off to an early lead in the Post. We especially enjoyed the coverage given Tucker's delightfully cynical announcement that he was urging the real estate industry to impose a moratorium on evictions which, coincidentally, would cover the period of the campaign. Even the Post's pressroom is getting into the spirit. The other day, in the course of a routine story on cutting off transit subsidies for suburban students, an exclamation point was placed at the end of a sentence in which Tucker proposed a new deadline. Was it merely a typo or the Post's advocacy journalism coming out of the closet? Stay tuned.

• SPEAKING OF ADVOCACY JOURNALISM, we welcome to our ranks "City News," with a circulation of 90,000. That's paid circulation, too — paid by the taxpayers, some of whom are slightly upset at the mayor getting into journalism at their expense. Not to worry, though. If "City News" functions like the rest of the local government, most of the copies will be handed to suburbanite commuters and it won't affect the election at all.

• QUESTION OF THE MONTH: If a police officer or firefighter is retired on disability can he then get his job back because he is handicapped?

• MORE MAGAZINE HAS uncovered yet another honor for DC's Daily Dynamic Duo: "The most blatant sports gambling coverage appears in the Washington Post and the Washington Star." In the Gazette, you have to read all of our stories on Metro financing to find the number.



# dc eye

## The land wars

SENATOR MATHIAS' bill to create a Georgetown National Park has dramatically changed the politics of the Georgetown waterfront. Until now, the developers had been slowly tightening their grip on the area, with the assistance of the Municipal Planning Office, the Zoning Commission, Walter Washington, Sterling Tucker and Judge Sylvia Bacon. Now an important senator has introduced a park bill that could have the effect of freezing prices on the waterfront and is scaring the bejeezes out of the developers. As our old friend Arthur Cotton Moore put it, the bill "creates a cloud — a nonpurchase cloud — over the area. It's an attempt to stop development." The bill was drawn up in consultation with neighborhood leaders who seem generally pleased. It would allow the government to take land for the park in the entire waterfront area south of M Street — not just the land under and riverward of the Whitehurst Freeway, as has already been discussed. The price for the land would be the March 1, 1978 value. While it is unlikely that the bill, if passed, would include such a large area, the price freeze potential is one of the most significant blows struck against Georgetown development in a long, long time.

OVER AT DUPONT CIRCLE, things aren't going quite so well. The Zoning Commission refused to put an emergency freeze on development there until it could consider neighborhood plans to rezone and downzone the area. The local realtors magazine calls the proposal "radical." Actually, it's quite a conservative plan — an attempt to prevent the destruction of a delightful, mixed use community and to keep out the 50,000 additional cars that might come into the area daily if it was built up to current zoning levels.

But the fight is far from over and individuals and organizations that would like to help in what is really everybody's battle, can contact the Dupont Circle Coalition, c/o Chuck Clinton, 5632 Windom Place NW, DC 20016 (363-3330 or 625-7555). As realtor Franklin Paulson put it, "If the Dupont Circle citizens groups are successful, no areas of the city would be safe from zoning downgrading. . . Traditional investment strategies, appraisal procedures and mortgage lending patterns would be changed drastically." Amen.

OF COURSE the Land Lobby didn't take the Dupont Circle situation lying down. Among other things it formed yet another organization to fight uppity citizens. It's called the National Capital Planning Association. Remember the name. It'll probably be quoted reverentially in the local press; in fact it's just a rearrangement of the old gang: the Board of Realtors, Linowes & Blocher and the Board of Trade.

THE MOST sensible solution to the McLean Gardens situation is for the city to buy the place at its assessed value and then sell it back to a tenants' cooperative. It would be the cheapest and most secure public housing program in which the city has ever engaged. Now the tenants have received eviction notices and the battle begins anew. It could be one of the hottest housing struggles this city has seen. All candidates should be pressed on the issue and organizations around the city should realize that it's much more than a neighborhood problem. Let the McLean Gardens people know you want to help.

QUOTES WORTH REMEMBERING: From James Clark, president, Metropolitan Savings and Loan League, urging, in 1974, his

colleagues to get involved in DC politics: "In many cases, the victory goes to the man with the most financial backing, regardless of his capabilities to fill the office for which he is running." . . . And from the Board of Trade News, January 1975: "'We've got to eliminate the anti-development syndrome.' Words from a Washington realtor's textbook? No, they're the views of Sterling Tucker, chairman of the District of Columbia's first elected City Council in over a century. Tucker. . . feels that strong business development with 'new kinds of incentives. . . and some concessions' are going to rate top priorities for the city as the fledgling government gets underway." We quoted that passage in our February 1975 issue. Don't say you weren't warned.

## School Board in the closet

WE DROPPED by the Presidential Building to see if there was any truth to the report that the White House had sent a personal emissary there to complain about Frank Shaffer-Corona's letter to Walter Mondale that urged the vice president to repudiate the administration's alleged plans to trade higher gas prices for Mexico's support of Carter's immigration policy. As we noted last month, the letter received good coverage in Mexico City, where Frank and other Chicano leaders met with government officials, but none in Frank's hometown dailies. It also appears to have caused some concern at the State Department where the prospect of Chicanos dealing directly with Mexico is not welcomed.

We had understood that the Board of Education's committee of the whole was going to take up the White House concern. But when we got there the meeting was underway — in secret. It was explained to us by two officials of the board that this was because the board was meeting on personnel matters. We copped a glance at the agenda and found that, while personnel matters were a topic, so were a number of other items decidedly unrelated to personnel, including the Shaffer-Corona letter.

It turns out that the real reason the board feels justified in avoiding the intent of the Sunshine Act (which even the Zoning Commission obeys these days) is a DC Court of Appeals ruling during the Sizemore affair that had the effect of exempting the board from the sunshine law's stringent requirements. You would think that the more enlightened members of the board would be embarrassed to be sitting on the last government board still operating in the closet, but down at the Presidential Building they are not always aware of what is going on elsewhere. Nearly two years ago, Hilda Mason tried to get the board to end its secrecy but her proposal has languished in committee.

With several reporters perched outside the closed committee room, Shaffer-Corona tried to get the board to open its doors for this meeting, but failed. The spirit of the board was expressed by an official who told another aide: "Get rid of the press."

It is, however, part of the wonderful anarchy of the Presidential Building that when something like that happens, it is more likely that another aide will come up and tattle on his colleague than that a guard will evict you. Inertia has its virtues.

Frank stalked out of the meeting (they wouldn't let his lawyer in either) and we

were left there, barred by board rules that say things like:

"Committee meetings shall be held in open session unless closed to the public for executive session." The committee of the whole can also meet in secret, under its rules for "considering other matters as necessary."

Vince Reed left for the day and we asked him if he had heard from the White House on the Shaffer-Corona letter. He said no. Did Chip Carter come to see you? Yes, but not about the letter, only to discuss his mother's plans to help the inner city. Did anyone call you? Someone from the Hill called but Reed said he told them it wasn't his business and to call board president Conrad Smith or Shaffer-Corona. Who called? Can't remember.

Later, in his office, Smith denied that anyone from the White House had contacted him. No one from the Hill had called him. Chip Carter hasn't talked to him about the letter. Why was it on the agenda? Because Smith was unhappy with Frank using school board stationary. "I decided that the subject matter had nothing to do with education. We're here to deal with educational questions."

Return to Shaffer-Corona's office. He pulls out a memo summarizing his side of a March 9 phone conversation with Smith. It was written by Frank's assistant, Bey Jackson, who asserts that it is accurate. The memo says Frank asked Smith about the agenda item concerning the letter. Frank asked "Why are the President and VP 'upset' with the Board of Education? Conrad seemed to say that the Board/him? were visited."

There's a story here somewhere, but it's been three hours already and we're hungry. We leave the Presidential Building with one fact confirmed. In our notebook there's a quote from Shaffer-Corona: "There's a lot that goes on there that the public should be privy to but is not."

## A brief word about Arrington

ARRINGTON DIXON says we don't pay enough attention to him. It's true. The problem is that Arrington chairs the Government Operations Committee that does a lot of important but dull work — like coming up with a personnel policy for the city or taking care of every new problem that arises with the DC election law. Dixon does this all quite competently and pleasantly. We often don't agree with his votes, but we would not be at all surprised if he ended up as mayor one of these days. Right now he is eyeing the city council chairmanship, a job he would handle fairly and decently even though one might not always like his position on issues.

We will try to be more observant in the future and offer as initial recompense the news that Arrington has introduced a bill to legalize bingo, numbers, on-and-off track betting, raffles and what he calls "similar games of chance." Dixon notes that the Maryland lottery has sold up to \$2 million in tickets per week.

Dixon has also introduced legislation that would make it clear that the city council has the right to sue on its own behalf.

## FBI friend at Star

THOSE who pay attention to by-lines will remember the fine name of Jeremiah O'Leary, a longtime Star reporter, whose particularly good rapport with certain government sources, such as those in Langley, Va., has previously been noted. Now we learn from recently released FBI memos that he was considered by our domestic spooks "a very reliable contact at the Evening Star." The FBI files indicate that an article O'Leary wrote on the search for and capture of James Earl Ray was submitted to the bureau for editing prior to publication in the Reader's Digest. The



article described the FBI's role "in the greatest manhunt in law enforcement history." O'Leary says he doesn't remember submitting the article but adds, "I don't deny it. I probably would have agreed to submit it to them if I had had to. I would not have objected. They gave me most of the information." O'Leary, somewhat eclipsed since the Star became a real newspaper, may be in for a restoration under the new owners, who have always seen themselves as a branch of government.

## Coup de Doug

We hate to compliment a Post reporter two months running, but Milton Coleman deserves it for his piece on Doug Moore, which offered some relief from the general journalistic impression that's been left around here, namely that Moore's council chairman candidacy is the worst thing that's happen to this town since the Hanafi takeover. In contrast to Coleman's interesting story, the Star on the same day ran a column by Jackie Bolder which stated flat out, "Nobody thinks the only announced candidate for council chairman is acceptable. Of course, that candidate is the rabble-rousing Rev. Douglas E. Moore." Besides the obvious inaccuracy of Bolder's contention, there remains the question of how one rouses a rabble which finds you unacceptable.

Doug should resist the temptation to take a nip out of Jackie, however. There may be more good news in the mill. The Washingtonian is preparing a piece on him and our conversations with writer Howard Means gave us hope that he understands the complexity of Moore — one of the most interesting politicians in town. Who knows? Perhaps a restoration is in the works. By fall, we may all be discussing Moore in terms of his stand on issues and, if he wins, only Conrad Cafritz may feel compelled to leave town. These things are quite mecurial. After all, who would have guessed that Moore's fracas with a towtruck operator would be topped by none other than the President's closest aide spitting down a blouse at a bar? If the nation can survive Hamilton Jordar, the city can survive Doug.

## The snowmen

WE KNOW THE WINTER and its snowstorms were rough on everyone. The mayor, for example, only budgeted for one storm this election year. But the guys we really feel sorry for are Vince Reed and Conrad Smith, the men with the awesome responsibility of deciding whether to dash the hopes of more than 100,000 school children or ruin instead the schedules of parents by closing the schools. How do Reed and Smith choose whether to push the button? Well, first of all Reed drags himself out of bed or wherever at 3 am and calls the Mayor's

Command Center which provides him with the latest predictions. Reed calls school board president Smith and shares the information. This procedure is repeated hourly until at 5:30 am when Reed and Smith bite the bullet.

The word is flashed to the command center and thence to Hardin & Weaver and finally to one's joyous or saddened children. Smith & Reed can then presumably go to sleep, undisturbed until someone calls to find out why the schools were closed or opened.

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THE MAYOR'S ELECTION year packet of legislative proposals contains a sleeper; a requested change in the home rule charter that would require at least ten of the thirteen council members to vote to override a mayor's veto. At present, depending on how many are present at a council meeting, five to nine councilmembers can override a veto. Nice try, Walter, but no dice.

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## Law disorder

"JUST BECAUSE WE MAKE THE LAW DOESN'T MEAN WE HAVE TO FOLLOW IT." ANC's are not receiving current lists of applications for building and demolition permits as the law requires. Instead they have been receiving lists of permit issuances. . . .COMER COPPIE has impounded some ANC funds in cases where the ANC had a large balance in their savings account. The folks down at city hall can't understand not spending all money appropriated right away (or before the end of the fiscal year) just like real government agencies do. But ANC's are not required to do so and some have salted away funds for a rainy day or for long range projects. This makes sense but it's kind of embarrassing to those in Congress and the District Building who believe one should take economy in government only so far. Coppie cites "the mayor's authority to substitute alternative requirements. . . in order to achieve the most effective and economical use of the funds." As ANC 2 Commissioner Ralph Bristol puts it, "ANC legal advisers are searching for just what authority this could possible refer to."

Adds Bristol in the ANC 2 newsletter: "Obviously, the mayor and his people resent the independence of the ANCS who are not, under the law, beholden to them for money. The Administration is attempting to assert its authority over the ANCS by unilaterally deciding when and how much of the ANCS' money will be made available . . . If they get away with it, they will obviously not stop there, and the District's brave experiment with independent, neighborhood government will be doomed."

## Furthermore. . .

TIP TO THE TUCKER ADVANCE-PERSONS: Try to be a little more careful whom you invite to your parties. That Georgetown gathering was heavily infiltrated with Barry supporters. They still remember the waterfront there, you know. . . .WHICH CITY COUNCIL-MEMBER, who is trying to stay neutral in the mayor's race for the moment, was chagrined to find in the paper news that the husband of one of the member's staffers had given a large goody to the Barry campaign? . . . WE HEAR that some people on the Hill are saying that John Warren makes Nadine Winter look good. We don't know what that means but pass it along anyway . . . HILDA MASON faces a tough fight for re-election. She needs all the help she can get, especially with all the attention focussed on the Democratic fratricide. . . . WHICH local elected official told us of one of his colleagues, "I think he's insane," followed immediately by the comment, "I'm not about the business of personal characterization." Clue, it's not whom you think talking about whom you think. . . .WONDER WHICH OF THE MAYORAL candidates will discover first that stonewalling on the convention center isn't winning any votes.

ALAN MASS, writing in MORE Magazine, "For many newspapers around the country, the Washington Post is a model of good journalism. But the mangement of one suburban daily outside Detroit is doing its best to emulate the Post in a different fashion — by breaking its labor unions." Mass, in the March issue of MORE, describes the Oakland Press' strikebreaking activities and cites a memo publisher Bruce McIntyre circulated among his department heads to which was attached an early MORE story called "Washington Post: The Unions are Running Scared." Said McIntyre: "The attached story from MORE magazine is written from a strongly pro-union viewpoint. However, if you can chip away the bias and propaganda, it contains some useful information about a newspaper which has had many union problems similar to ours. . . and which can be said to have won most of them. If the Post experience says anything, maybe it's this: being a so-called union-busting paper doesn't interfere with greatness."

FROM CITY AUDITOR MATT WATSON, commenting in a letter to Dave Clarke on a bill that would compensate victims of crime: "The policy behind this legislation is clearly worthwhile. However, I believe that it would be unwise to adopt such a bill at this time. The city is currently overextended. We operated an unaccredited hospital, a welfare system under court order as to processing applicants, an error prone water system, a shaky tax assessment program and numerous boards and commissions which have been ineffective due to lack of adequate administrative resources. The proposed legislation would establish yet another operation, which is not likely to be fully supported when competing for budget funds with other programs."

## FEEDBACK

IN the March issue there appears an article, "Teacher Contract: How Long A Day?" which contains erroneous information. It is these kinds of stories which lead to a false impression within the community.

The Teachers Union has never maintained that "there is nothing for the teachers to do if they stay beyond 3:15" as quoted from a statement by Beverly McGaughy. I defy her to produce documentation with respect to that statement.

The next statement which is ludicrous is "The union got an unrealistically short work day out of weak or indifferent management in an earlier era." The school day in DC has been the same for at least 49 years. This writer entered the DC public schools in 1929 at the John F. Cook School and the day was the same length as it is now. If a careful check is made, it is strongly suspected that the hours in the surrounding jurisdictions have not undergone any drastic changes in the length of the school day over the years.

The third item concerns the statement attributed to the DC Citizens for Better Public Education "that when you convert salaries to an hourly wage, DC teachers are paid 20-30% more than teachers in suburban jurisdictions." Again, this is an inaccurate picture, for it fails to inform the community of the total benefits received by teachers in other jurisdictions. The fringe benefits, i.e. health and hospitalization insurance, life insurance, pension contribution, number of leave days, dental plans, full payment to teacher if injured as a result of an assault and others cost money and, if computed, what would the salary differential be?

The problem is that a segment of the community consistently confuses the teacher's "time on premise" with the actual work day of a teacher.

WILLIAM SIMONS  
President  
Washington Teachers'  
Union

# WHY NOTHING FAILS LIKE SUCCESS

RASA GUSTAITIS

WHY do we spend more but get less on all those things that make up the good life? Why do school costs keep rising while student scores keep falling? Why do farmers have to spend more on pesticides that kill fewer pests?

The answer, says economic analyst Hazel Henderson, lies in a basic evolutionary law: nothing fails like success. Henderson calls it "entropy," the tendency of all things to fall apart once they've reached a certain level of maturity and complexity.

Western industrialized nations, including the United States, are inexorably moving toward entropy, she says. The law of diminishing returns has set in. More and more needs to be spent for capital and resources, with less and less return. Like an aging human who spends ever more time and effort trying to stay youthful, these advanced industrial nations are exhausting themselves striving to maintain their shape.

In the meantime, more and more kinks and malfunctions develop: crime, unemployment, inflation, so-

cial unrest. The social costs begin to exceed the benefits of production.

The onset of entropy is such a basic change that it requires completely new frames of reference, Henderson argues. But economists have failed to recognize that and so are left in the position of Bob Dylan's Mr. Jones, who knows something is happening but doesn't know what it is.

Henderson, 44, is viewed as one of the most provocative and creative economic analysts around by many politicians, corporation executives and social activists who seek her out at the Princeton Center for Alternative Futures, Inc. ("a mom and pop think tank" she calls it). She runs the center with her husband Carter Henderson, a former London bureau chief for the Wall Street Journal and ex-corporation executive.

What we need to do to prevent the worst effects of entropy, Henderson argues, is to shift away from our increasing reliance on capital and resources toward more effective use of human energy. Instead of continuing to subsidize industries that

put people out of work and keep raising the demand for fossil fuels, she says, we should support ventures that are harmonious with the "economics of reciprocity and of sustained yield," which she sees emerging.

Such ventures would be decentralized, would degrade neither people nor nature, would use renewable energy, and would recognize forms of exchange other than just those involving money, which are the only kind counted in current economics, she says.

To nudge along the needed shift, Henderson concocts suggestions in the practical manner of a someone who creates dinner out of whatever is left in the refrigerator.

Talking with California's Gov. Jerry Brown recently, she suggested he encourage the development of a rubber industry based on growing the guayule plant, which thrives in deserts, uses practically no water and is benign toward the environment.

"Part of the crisis of the industrial system," she explained, "is that we are in a totally mechanistic mode. When we think about production we have visions of a factory or a machine. We haven't learned to see California as a productive system."

The process of entropy, she says, is that what turns autumn leaves into humus to nurture the spring's new shoots. Some of these new shoots are already noticeable, she says, in the growing interest in alternate technologies, the demand of workers for greater control over their jobs, and in people inventing jobs (as she herself has).

## I WON'T GIVE MY PUSSY TO THE DEVIL

WHEN my sister went to college, she gave me Bushka. Bushka is the most beautiful cat in the whole world. Her long, thick hair seems Persian and her black, brown, and grayish stripes seem Alley. All in all, she looks like a racoon. But looks aren't enough.

Bushka was not an affectionate cat. She had a nasty habit of biting people (gently) if they petted her below the waist. She also enjoyed watering the plants, the sofa, and the fireplace — though never when it was in use. She also whined a lot.

Despite these shortcomings, I was very attached to her. Unfortunately, the six other creatures with whom I live were not. The one least attached to Bushka was Sam, the other cat that lives at the house. Sam had had free reign of the house for an entire year before Bushka arrived on the scene. And so, vicious territorial disputes ensued, usually at three o'clock in the morning. It was not a good situation. Bushka would have to move on.

I put an ad in the paper, "Beautiful cat, giveaway to good home. Call after 6." I crossed my fingers and hoped and prayed that someone would take a liking to my 7-year old bitchy cat.

I got home from work to find a message magnetized to the refrigerator. "Call Julianna, WE-6-1212 (a pseudonym), Wants Bushka." I called her. It rang once.

"May I speak to Julianna, please?"

"Yes Ellen. This is Julianna."

Weird, I thought. How did she know it was me? Probably a lonely cat lover and my call was the only one she was expecting. I described Bushka and she was interested. She said that she would be by shortly. I told her first come, first served.

Next came the call from Patty, the teenybopper. She asked questions like, "Is the cat pretty?", "Is it soft and furry?", while her father was overheard yelling in the background, "Is it spayed?" and "Is it housebroken?" Patty said she would come by as soon as her father could drive her over. I told her first come, first served.

Then a woman from the Humane Society called, cautioning me to be very careful in giving Bushka away. She said there were several devil cults in the area and they use animals, especially cats, for sacrificial

ceremonies. She said the devil cults will go to great lengths to secure a certain animal for a certain ceremony. "If anyone looks or says anything that's the least bit strange, don't give your cat to them — they're probably devils." She said the Humane Society had searched a deserted home in New Carrolltown last month and found fourteen dead cats, all with slit throats. "I could tell you stories that would make your skin crawl."

Fifteen minutes later, I got another call from the Humane Society. I told her I had already been notified. She told me that they were intensifying their efforts. She said that every person who places a giveaway pet ad gets a call from them to warn them about the numerous devil cults in the area. She told me that the devils were very clever. She said they will "ooh and aah" over a cat. Just then the doorbell rang.

It was Patty and her father. We talked for awhile. They seemed O.K. They met Bushka and Bushka met them. Everyone got along fine. Bushka did get a little hysterical when we tried to put her in the carrying case. I had to drug her with bourbon and milk. She calmed down. They put her in the car and drove off. I felt relief. A teenage girl would be a good cat lover. Her father seemed to tolerate the situation. Mission accomplished.

Then I remembered Julianna. I decided to call her to tell her not to come over because someone else had taken Bushka. I dialed the number and asked, "Julianna?"

"There's no one here by that name," said a voice that sounded just like Julianna.

"Well, are you expecting her?"

"There is no one here by that name."

"Is this WE-6-1212?"

"Yes! But there is no one here by that name!"

Well, if she materializes, tell her not to come over, because I've given the cat to someone else."

"I know," and she hung up.

ELLEN SWITKES

This story appeared originally in "In-The-Works," a newsletter for Washington artists. (C) 1978 Ellen Switkes.



Other signs of the coming change, she says, are the thriving market for simple tools and publications, the interest in self-health care, in small-scale farming, and the increase in cooperatives.

Promising experiments in industries that would create jobs while saving the environment include the growing of cat-tails on wetlands as a more efficient substitute for coal, the growing of water-borne algae for methane, and new efforts to use recycled sewage for mariculture and fertilizer.

Yet many of these ventures get little or no public support, while the government continues to spend tax money in efforts to shore up resource- and capital-intensive ventures. This is so in part because people who worry about natural systems clash needlessly with people worried mostly about jobs. Facts are not made available to show there need be no conflict.

In talking with Charles Warren, head of President Carter's Council on Environmental Quality, Henderson suggested that job impact statements should be required as well as environmental impact statements, when some new development is proposed. It would unmask false job promises and encourage informed decisions.

Production that employs more people is often also more energy efficient, she points out. The five largest energy-consuming manufacturing industries provided only 7.3 percent of the nation's jobs in 1971, she has learned. Their energy consumption has ridden steadily, but their job rolls remain the same.

Construction of a high-rise building, with automatic heating and cooling systems, may employ the

same number of people as building a solar-heated structure. But in the long run, the solar building will mean more jobs as well as more energy savings, because it will require more maintenance workers, whose cost is offset by lower fuel bills.

Many new technologies arrive in the name of efficiency. But says Henderson, "the basic question in efficiency is efficiency for whom? If a supermarket chain automates checkout counters, that may be more efficient for the corporation. But, of course, it's not going to be more efficient for the customer, who won't be able to read the price which will no longer be stamped on the can. It's not going to be efficient for the taxpayers, for society, because approximately 100,000 checkers may end up on the welfare rolls.

"So, never let an economist use the term 'efficiency' without defining it," she warns.

(C)PNS

"THIS book was stolen from Harvard Library. It was later recovered. The thief was sentenced to two years hard labor."

That benediction is stamped on the flyleaf of 2500 books appropriated by a Harvard student circa 1932. This year, another light-fingered Harvardian was suspended for purloining an estimated three to five thousand tomes.

Harvard isn't the only victim of library larceny. Recent inventories revealed that in a two-decade period, students copped 80,000 books from the University of Maryland and 15,000 from the Claremont Colleges in California. A spot check at the University of Nebraska indicated a loss of 1800 volumes.

Students are fairly catholic in the books they pilfer. A survey conducted by the Chronicle of Higher Education indicated that photography books, cook books, manuals on drugs and sex, and specialized law, medical and social science texts all tend to have short shelf lives.

Even more serious is the sharp increase in book mutilation. Rather than risk detection, students simply remove the pages or articles they wish to read. Last year, the library of George Washington University, displayed a collection of mutilated and battered books in their lobby. A sign accompanying the atrocities advised patrons that photocopying was a mere 5 cents a page, whereas replacement of a mutilated book ran anywhere from \$35 to \$50. In 1974-75, mutilation and theft cost George Washington University \$281,000 dollars.

Many libraries, hoping technology will succeed where morality has failed, have installed elaborate electronic detectors. If a book isn't properly checked out, then a label in the book triggers an alarm. According to Lan Dyson, director of Berkeley's Moffitt Library, "a good system should cut losses at least 50 percent." (CPS)

#### Advertisement

### McLean Gardens Report

For the tenants at McLean Gardens, the month of March was not pleasant. It saw the renewal of controversy over the fate of our homes. Our landlord, CBI-Fairmac Corporation, delivered notices to vacate to every tenant, although the proposed evictions will not actually take place until September. The McLean Gardens Residents Association, of course, has vowed to fight this, and sees a good chance of winning on two fronts—legal and political. This article, however, is only going to deal with the latter.

Our problem is not unique. The so-called crisis in evictions has struck tenants all over the city. We estimate that in our Ward alone, around 1500 units are currently facing evictions for purposes of conversion or redevelopment. But because we're so big—723 units on 43 acres—we dramatize the situation.

The situation is one of landlords—in almost all cases recent purchasers of the property—seeking to cash in on a speculation. We are not talking about all landlords in D.C. We are only speaking of the handful that have precipitated this crisis. This handful sees that there is much money to be made quickly by taking advantage of the tight housing market and/or building boom. We do not believe these speculators are true landlords. In our own case, our "landlord" has been trying for years to redevelop the Gardens. Chicago Bridge and Iron (the "CBI" in CBI-Fairmac), a multinational industrial firm, has never been interested in rental housing as an investment in itself.

The city has got to come to grips with this problem, which we think has reached emergency proportions. Many people feel that if current trends continue, the middle class will be driven from the city. Certainly there is a relocation problem, with so many people displaced at the same time, looking for new rental homes in a tight market. The market, of course, only gets smaller with each announced eviction.

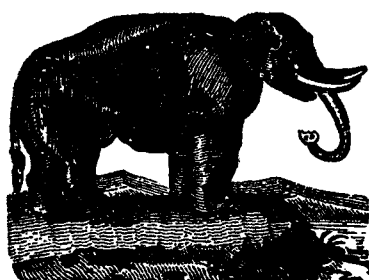
A moratorium on evictions (other than for nonpayment of rent and lease violations) is a necessary first step. It will stabilize the situation while the city can work on legislation to improve the housing predicament and provide more safeguards to tenants.

Additional safeguards are essential as part of a larger approach to prevent the recurrence of crises like this. We believe that this is mandated by the government's obligation to protect the public welfare. But safeguards are only stop-gap so long as housing needs are unmet. Therefore, a comprehensive housing program must be developed. The need for this has been cited for years, and its time is long overdue.

The Reader's Digest has given up on the US Postal system. The magazine—with a circulation of 18 million—says it has committed itself "on a permanent basis" to an alternate mail delivery service on a national scale. RD says it decided to switch after a test of private deliveries in California proved to be not only more efficient but cheaper as well.

A study team at the State University of New York has been studying 21 children being raised by lesbian mothers. So far, according to psychiatrist Richard Green, there is not the slightest indication that being raised by a lesbian mother influences the child toward being lesbian or gay.

During the Vietnam war, the US spread a deadly herbicide known as "Agent Orange" over the countryside. Now the Veterans Administration is looking into 27 separate cases in the Chicago area alone involving possible poisoning of vets by the spray. Symptoms include numbness, loss of sexual drive, birth defects in offspring and higher incidences of cancer.



## SPORTS:

### How the Chinese do it

DAVID ARMSTRONG

HARRY EDWARDS is a star athlete who left the playing field a long time ago, but he is still not through with sports. Now a sociologist and activist whose specialty is the relationship between sports and society, Edwards has recently returned from China, where he found marked differences between Chinese and American approaches to sports.

Those differences can be summed up in two words, Edwards says: 'participant' and 'spectator'. "China operates a mass sports program," Edwards explains, "whereby everyone is encouraged to participate on one level or another in sports, games and daily recreation." The US, he says, despite the current boom in recreational sports like running, skiing and tennis, and the popularity of rec leagues and intramurals, has essentially "an elitist program geared towards the production of superstars for spectator sports and the promotion of expensive sports equipment."

"In China," Edwards observes, "you see people on sidewalks, in the streets and in other public places, in the pre-dawn hours before work, doing Ta'i Chi and other basic exercises designed for people of all ages and both sexes. No specialized equipment is necessary. And no one thinks this is weird. Here if you were out at that hour doing pushups in the yard, folks would think you were crazy — and you'd be lucky if you weren't mugged."

"The Chinese also do exercises during work breaks, which is especially valuable for people with inactive jobs, like clerical workers. The body is regarded as a tool and people have a responsibility to keep it in repair. The Chinese refer to this as 'physical culture', and it's actively promoted, even written into their constitution."

Edwards' observations come from a tour of several weeks' time that he, along with several dozen American academics, athletes and sportswriters, took at the invitation of the Chinese government. It was not the first time sports have taken Edwards abroad. In 1968, he organized the Olympic Project for Human Rights, which resulted in a boycott of the Mexico City Games by several prominent black athletes and demonstrations at the games by several others, in protest of human rights violations in America. The project grew out of Edwards' conviction that sports and politics, far from being separate, are intimately linked; the only question is whose politics will predominate, and to what degree.

Since 1968, Edwards has written and lectured prolifically. His course "Sport and Society" is among the most popular offered on the Berkeley campus of the University of California, and Edwards is rated one of the school's top teachers by students. Edwards is also the author of *The Sociology of Sport*, in which he describes athletics as a ritualized, highly concentrated microcosm in which society's mythologies and most intimate conceptions of itself are laid out for all to see.

"You can analyze this thing for the price of a ticket," he says. "You can walk into a stadium and you can find out what is going on with women, with blacks, with the working class. You can find out what is going on at the top."

If China's approach to sports reflects the cooperative work ethic of its people, America's obsession with stardom and victory at any cost reflects our basic values of competitiveness and individual achievement. In our system, success is promised to all who work for it, and the greatest success story of all is that of the professional athlete. "The reality is that there are only a few thousand individuals in this country who are good enough to play professional sports," Edwards says, "and the rest of us are relegated to paying increasingly prohibitive prices to watch them do it."

Speaking of millionaire club owners and promoters, Edwards is openly scornful. "They'll see you turn into a bag of pus, they'll see you turn into an egg, as long as you go through those turnstiles," he says. Spectator sports, in Edward's view, reinforces a type of vicariousness, a passivity "that is not only unviable, but malignant."

"I lost interest in sports when I stripped off my basketball uniform at San Jose State in 1964," he says. "I haven't thrown a ball or attended a contest for pleasure since. I'm interested in society, not sports."

In the minds of sports critics, organized competitive athletics are to the creative play impulse that humans share with most animals, what porno is to sex. Both are commercialized spectacles, somehow removed from participatory experience and frequently grotesque, that would be irrelevant in a society that emphasized process rather than product.

Recreational sports in America are lucrative sources of income for athletic entrepreneurs, as the sales of new skis and running shoes, tennis rackets and other products, attest. "It's a trendy thing in certain circles to be into, let's say, running," Edwards remarks, "especial-

## ALUMNI REPORT

"Please send some news of yourself," said the alumni secretary's form letter. I sent this, and have not heard from them since:

I was pleased to learn that my cousin Terry Jean Revell, wed to Harry Dashiell (Buddy) LeTourneau, Jr., was the Homecoming Queen. As for myself, the following account is somewhat fragmented, but, like my congressman, reasonably representative of me during the past year.

On December 31, while still in the federal army, I bicycled along the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Towpath from Harpers Ferry north toward Antietam. That afternoon I lay on the riverbank, watched ducks fly up river, read *Flint*, a paperback western by Louis L'Amour, and drank Jack Daniels from a (too) small aspirin bottle. New Year's Day I rode to the battlefield and noticed on a monument to Georgia Confederate soldiers, "They sleep here through obedience to law. When country called they came. When duty called they died."

On May 1, I shot a 99 on the New Course at St. Andrews (may Cy Twombly forgive me), but faced a putt for an eagle on a par-5 hole. On that same hole I also faced a putt for a par.

In August at the Lions Club boat races in Havre de Grace, Maryland, I found a five dollar bill on the ground.

On September 24, I ended my 23 month army career where it all began, at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. While there I was privileged to work in the same office for a few weeks with James A. (Little Jim) Dawson, who was completing his three month army career by observing me in action. My job there had been held by a WAC lieutenant, and before her by LT. Carroll Klingelhofer, whose exploits were remembered with admiration by a lieutenant-colonel. When I departed an enlisted man took my job.

On October 3, I drank an India beer in Hearts Con-

tent, Newfoundland, and had two glasses of Screech in nearby Harbour Grace (no doubt named for the same family as Havre de Grace, Maryland).

On November 7, I read *The Silence of Colonel Bramble*, by Andre Maurois, in the Delaware Hotel in Leadville, Colorado. The room cost \$3.12, but there was a big bathtub within walking distance. In Leadville I bought a copy of Volume One, Number One, of *place*, and was pleasantly surprised to find articles by Albert Glasgow (Bert) Phillips.

On December 28 in Gadsden, Alabama, a town mentioned on page 89 of that issue of *place* (and a town which voted *wet* in May for the first time in 30 years, and there may be a connection between that vote and the fact that Forney Daugette and Sam Bloch live there . . . after all, Harvey Fergusson was writing of our school when he said, "If my alma mater taught me nothing else she taught me how to drink"), anyway, in Gadsden I saw Marshall Kirland (Kird) Follo. He was there for his sister's wedding, but returned to Germany "not unmindful of the future."

On New Year's Eve I drove north to my government job in Washington, D.C., passing by the old campus. I realized this federal job would be a step up from the army when I first visited the agency. In the army the mail boxes on each desk were labeled "IN" & "OUT." Here they are marked "INCOMING," & "OUTGOING."

I am now lost somewhere in the government in Washington, D.C. Maybe some day someone will find me, and tell me where I am.

PS: Carl Carmer, writing of my home state in *Stars Fell on Alabama*, said:

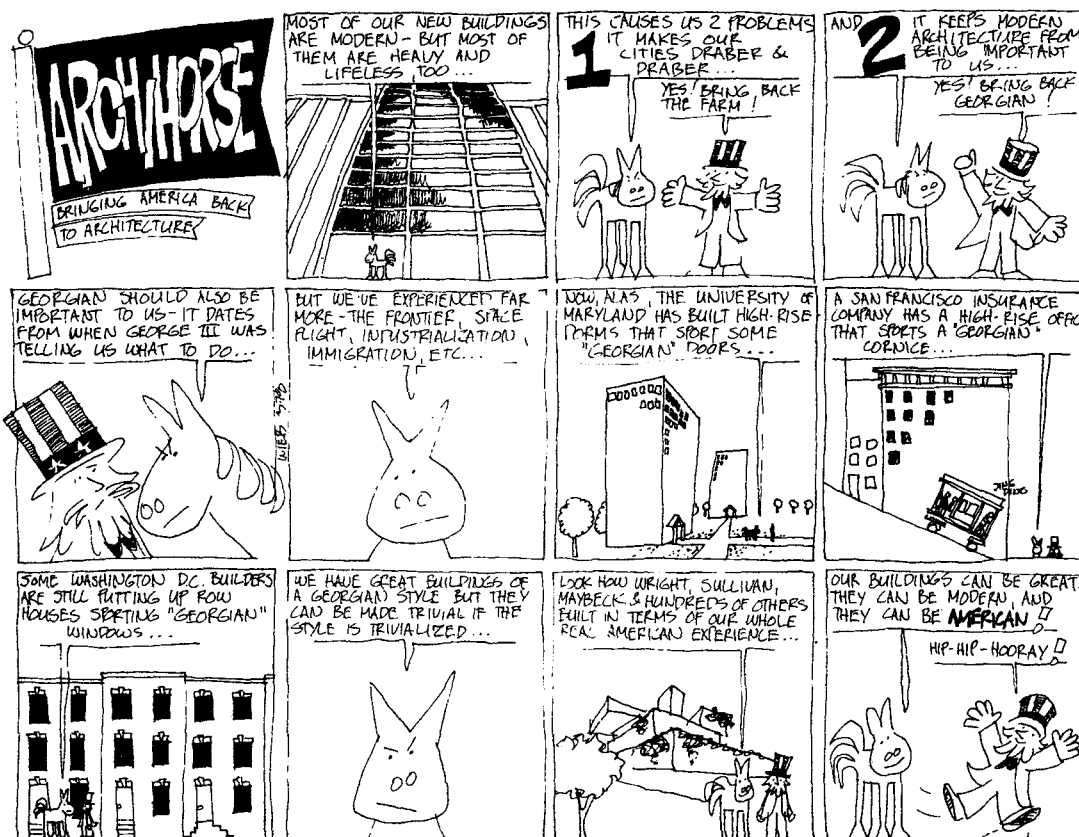
"More virulent than the germs of violence are those that make their victim unaware of the passing of time. Weeks, months, years go by and no one wakes up to discover that they are gone."

CHARLES CENTERFIT HART



ly business and government circles in big cities. And having the 'right' equipment is a status thing. You'll notice very few people doing things you can do alone without namebrand gear."

A Super Bowl, a World Series or a Stanley Cup final would be an anomaly in China, where, says Edwards, sport-as-spectacle is downplayed and the motto government athletics is "friendship first, competition second." This pacific outlook will be tested, however, when the Chinese enter the Olympics, as they may do for the 1980 Games. "The Chinese may have a profound impact on international sports, or the contact may change them. It'll be interesting to see which way it will go," Edwards muses.



## flotsam & jetsam

WHEN the Arabs put the squeeze on "our" oil a while back, it was rather simple. We never liked the Arabs and, besides, the sheiks flaunted their wealth and power in a fashion that went out of vogue in this country with the passage of the Sherman Act. Western worker and industrialist alike could hate the Arabs, the former because of rising gasoline prices and less heat, the latter because of rising expenses and the biting parody of capitalism that the oil lords evoked.

It was during this time that we rediscovered coal. Coal was safer than nuclear energy and more immediately practical than solar power.

We forgot one thing. The miners. We forgot that in switching energy brands to produce 32% fewer consumptive cavities, someone was going to have to go down there in the darkness and get the damn stuff out.

It's a hazardous, unpleasant business. Not just because of occasional cave-ins but because of the chronic destruction of the body involved in mining. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health estimates that there would be about six thousand more disabling injuries a year with a major conversion to coal. That's not much when you consider that 18,000 miners are injured annually right now.

But this is not another tale of hardship in West Virginia, but rather about you and me, because in the past few weeks we found ourselves, as during the Mid-East oil crisis, forced to deal with things we'd really rather not think about - about what it takes to run this country, and what it costs whom, and why it is that 160,000 men to whom we've hardly given a moment's notice can threaten to bring the nation to a halt.

There are no long-robed miners driving around in Cadillacs buying banks in New York and apartments in Chicago. They do not represent foreign interests nor pray to a foreign god. They watch the same television programs, accept many of the same values and are uncomfortably like us. Except to them mining is not an alternative source of energy; it's the only source of existence.

It would have been a lot easier if the union leadership had rejected the con-

tract. Then it could have nicely fit the cliché - big labor against big management. The normal journalistic response - a plague on both your houses - could have radiated from the screen into every bar and living room and pretty soon we would have known what the struggle was really about - avaricious conflicting interests that had combined to wage war on Us.

But the union was willing to settle. It was the miners who voted two to one against the contract. Within hours calculations of resulting unemployment, number of points to be lost from the stock market and the effect on the gross national product were whirring over the tickers. The rhetoric of the national interest was being warmed up. If we could not have a sheik or some paunchy Washington-ensconced union president upon whom to vent our spleen, the miners themselves would just have to do.

But they wouldn't do. I think the reason is this: I have never met a single person who said they would like to give up their job and become a miner. I have never heard a child say that he or she would like to grow up to be a miner. I can't recall ever hearing or reading anything appealing about coal-mining. And certainly no journalist in the history of the trade has ever voluntarily switched from a city room to a tunnel.

As one miner put it: "From the first time a pick dug into a seam of coal we've been called the scum of the earth."

Here was the problem with discussing the equities of the coal dispute: how do you know what is a fair contract when you wouldn't take the job at any price? The president spoke of improved benefits for victims of black lung disease. What "benefits" would make black lung disease acceptable to you?

It's a consideration that doesn't normally enter into wage discussions - except for stuntmen, race car drivers, football players and other select professions where society is willing to pay a premium to get the job done, often for its own entertainment. In general wages tend to be inversely proportional to social utility. A Washington lawyer can clear ten times the hourly wage of a miner despite the fact that lawyering's worst occupational hazard is cirrhosis and an attorney's strike might actually have a salutary effect on the national interest.

Yet if it was in the national interest to get the coal out of the mines it presumably also was in the national interest not to have the miners feel compelled to risk their meagre chances of survival by taking on not only management but their own union and the government of the U.S. People don't make this sort of challenge unless there is something desperately wrong, something no one seems to care about, something that must be taken care of.

We would prefer not to think this the case. Far more pleasant to limit our discussions of unions to the question of whether they are featherbedding, have gained excessive power, are corrupt and so forth. We don't want to believe that there are still union members out there who can't march with the cheery solidarity of the ILGWU imploring us to look for the union label and that there are workers in the fields of California and textile mills in the Carolinas who are still struggling for basic organizational rights that most liberals thought were taken care of with the election of FDR.

We don't want to hear about that portion of America's underclass that won't fit the model of pampered unionists or indolent welfare recipients, the part that is still trying to get where much of the country arrived decades ago. And we don't want to know the true cost of our "alternate source of energy." We don't want to be reminded of the miner with black lung disease lurking in the shadow of our electronic TV game.

We don't want to remember that not so many years ago people who called themselves liberals or progressives considered the Taft-Hartley Act an atrocious piece of anti-union legislation and Harry Truman vetoed it.

The fact is that the Great American Machine depended on those miners going back to their disease and danger-ridden pits. We told the miners that we all have to make sacrifices in the national interest and that once again it was their turn.

In time they returned to where we have consigned them. As for us, we can turn down our thermostat and know that we, too, have done our part.

- SAM SMITH

**THE COAL STRIKE: What wage would you take for black lung disease?**

# THE GAZETTE BOOKSHELF

## COOKING

- WHAT'S COOKING DOWN EAST:** This is the book that taught your editor how to make the best fish chowder in town. Lots of other Down East recipes. \$1.50
- BACH'S LUNCH: PICNIC AND PATIO CLASSICS:** We discovered this book through a friend who recommended it highly. 200 recipes for picnics and patio dining. \$3.25 and worth it.
- NUTRITION SCOREBOARD:** Your guide to better eating by Michael Jacobson. Information on what foods give you what you need and which don't. \$1.75.
- COOKING UNDER PRESSURE:** Says the Washington Star: "It delivers on the promise, cutting through the mystique of pressure cooking with an intelligent introduction, complete list of do's and don't's, cooking times and more than 50 recipes. \$1.95
- THE NEW YORK TIMES NATURAL FOODS COOKBOOK:** Over 700 recipes for those who care what they eat. \$2.25

## URBAN BOOKS

- I FEEL I SHOULD WARN YOU:** A very funny collection of cartoons about urban planning and preservation issues, culled from national publications. \$4.
- POWER TO THE TEACHER:** Teachers across the country are organizing. The story of the teacher union movement. \$3.95
- THE SUPERMARKET TRAP:** A look inside the supermarket industry. \$3.50
- UNDERGROUND:** Did you ever wonder what went on under the streets you walk? In clear text and with beautiful drawings, David Macaulay explains. This is a book that youngsters and adults will like. Complete with a section on how a subway is built. 20% off list price at \$7.15.
- THE DAVIS EXPERIMENT:** The Elements has published a special report on the Davis, Calif., energy conservation program. This program could be a prototype for other cities. Anyone interested in urban energy conservation should read about it. \$2.
- AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE SINCE 1780: A GUIDE TO THE STYLES.** A clear, well illustrated and informative book that will help you keep the various styles straight. It's hard to learn so much about American architecture for less. List: \$15. Our price: \$10.50.

## REFERENCE

- ELEMENTS OF STYLE:** By E.B. White and William Strunk. If you want to improve your writing without going to a lot of trouble this is one of the best books to use. \$1.65
- ROBERTS RULES OF ORDER:** The classic guide to running meetings. Now available in paperback, so you can take your copy to every meeting. \$1.50
- THE NEW YORK TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE DICTIONARY:** More than 40,000 entries. Synonyms arranged by word length alphabetically. Many other important features. \$5.95.
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